THE KING IN EDINBURGH

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT TO EDINBURGH: THE ROYAL CARRIAGE PASSING UNDER THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

Edinburgh gave a most enthusiastic welcome to the King and Queen on their arrival in the city last Monday and emulated London on Coronation Day in the beauty of its decorations. These consisted largely of flowering plants hung in baskets from Venetian masts, while every window-ledge was gay with flowers. At the entry into Princes Street there was a magnificent arch on which were inscribed the word "God Bless the King and Queen" and "Edinburgh welcomes the King and Queen." The royal party arrived by train and were met at the Caledonian Station by the Duke of Connaught. Large crowds were gathered all along the processional route to Holyrood, and cheered their Majesties as they drove by.

PHOTOGRAPH BY I.N.A.

"THE HOUSE OF USHER"

IN the great days of old, Athens was the centre of art, using the term in its widest sense; and to-day her temples and her great buildings still attract those to whom the beauties which are the refining influences of life make the strongest appeal.

It was eminently fitting, therefore, that, amid all the military display in connection with the Coronation, the dedication of the new temple of art should have taken place in the Modern Athens, as Edinburgh still delights to be called. Eminently fitting, too, that the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone should have been performed by his Majesty in person, as part of the State programme connected with the royal visit to the city, which is one of the most beautiful in the Empire. If the various ceremonials attendant on the Coronation insisted on the dominance of the Military and Naval services, of which his Majesty is the recognised head, his laying of the foundation-stone of Usher Hall also links his name with art in its most universally appealing guise—for the new hall is, primarily, dedicated to the service of music.

THE FOUNDER OF THE HOUSE OF USHER: ANDREW USHER THE FIRST.

THE DONOR OF £100,000 FOR BUILDING USHER HALL: THE LATE MR. ANDREW USHER, SON OF THE FOUNDER OF THE FIRM.

As mentioned in our article, Mr. Andrew Usher, who died some year ago, gave £100,000 to build a public hall for musical purposes in Edinburgh. Owing to delays in obtaining a site, the building was not begun in his lifetime. The foundation-stone was laid by the King during his visit to Edinburgh.

It owes its existence to the liberality of the late Andrew Usher, a son of the original founder of the famous house of whisky-distillers, Andrew Usher and Co., whose name is known and held in high esteem in every part of the civilised world. It was in the early part of the nineteenth century that the firm came into being. It has thus existed during six reigns, and it has gone on growing greater with the passage of time.

When the original Andrew Usher first started the business, it had, necessarily, to be on a small scale; and in consequence of the prevailing taste for brandy, the whisky which he sold was almost entirely for local consumption. When he died, his two sons, Andrew and John Usher, succeeded him, and largely developed the business. They were both well known for their liberality during their life, but they are now dead. In 1896, some years before his death, Mr. Andrew Usher, who had become a rich man and was exceedingly fond of music, was impressed by the fact that Edinburgh was badly supplied with that form of art. He thought that if a building were erected which could worthily claim to be the home of music in the city, musicians would be attracted to go there, and would thus stimulate the advance of the art to which he was devoted. He therefore resolved to give the sum of £100,000 to the city for the erection of a public hall in which music and musicians would have

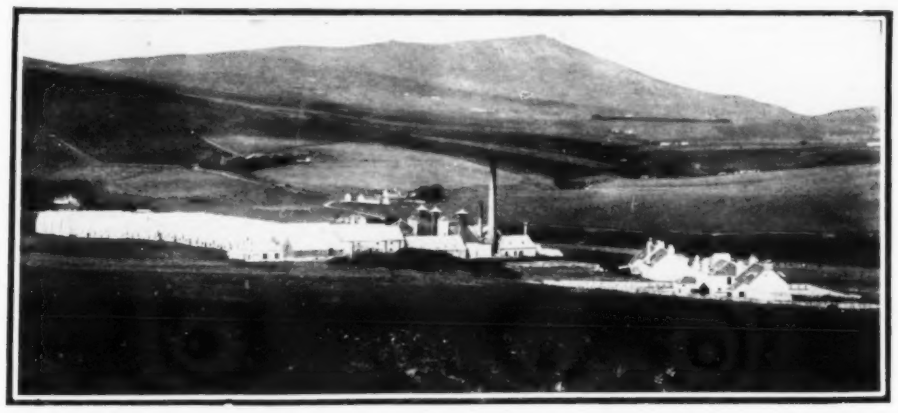
THE DONOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH: THE LATE SIR JOHN USHER, BT.

A TEMPLE OF MUSIC TO BE BUILT IN THE MODERN ATHENS: USHER HALL, OF WHICH KING GEORGE LAID THE FOUNDATION STONE DURING HIS VISIT TO EDINBURGH.

Our drawing shows the appearance which Usher Hall will present when it is completed. It will seat 2,500 people. The main entrances are flanked by Doric pilasters surmounted by symbolic groups and Roman braziers. It will be a temple of music worthy of the Modern Athens, as Edinburgh is called. The hall will stand close to the Lyceum Theatre, and has frontages on the Lothian Road, Grindlay Street, and Cambridge Street. As already mentioned, the late Mr. Andrew Usher bequeathed £100,000 for the building of this hall.

the primary consideration. The difficulties in connection with the acquisition of a suitable site have, for the most part, been the reason for the long delay in beginning the work, which has now been happily inaugurated under the direct inspiration of the chief personage of the Empire.

In connection with the munificent public spirit of the Usher family, it should be noted that Mr. John Usher, who was afterwards created a Baronet, presented Edinburgh with an Institute of Public Health. He, however, did not leave money for the building, but had it erected in his own lifetime, and handed over the title-deeds to the city.



WHERE ONE OF THE FIRST DISTILLING LICENSES IN THE HIGHLANDS WAS TAKEN OUT: THE "GLENLIVET" DISTILLERY, NOW CONTROLLED BY MESSRS. USHER.

Usher Hall, as it will be known for all time, will stand close to the Lyceum Theatre, immediately off the Lothian Road, on which it has an angle-frontage of 85 feet, while it has a frontage of 140 feet on Grindlay Street and a frontage of 112 feet on Cambridge Street. The chief or central doorway is situated in Cambridge Street and gives the entrance to the grand tier.

The general plan of the hall is horseshoe shape, and it contains three main divisions—the area, the grand tier, and the upper gallery. These seat respectively 1470 people, 540 people, and 990 people, while the platform accommodates 500 people. The hall has, therefore, seating capacity for 3500 people.

The main entrances are flanked by Doric pilasters surmounted by emblematical groups and Roman braziers. All the external walls are of stone and the internal ones of brick, while the two staircases to the grand tier and the columns of the central crush-hall are to be of marble. When finished, therefore, the hall will be in every way worthy of the artistic purpose for which it is intended, and it will also be able to be used for civic and communal purposes, as occasion may require.

Even though the supervision of the whole scheme is, necessarily, one for the public authorities, it is inevitable that each stage of its progress will be followed with the keenest interest by the present partners of the firm whose name is thus philanthropically identified with the artistic development of Edinburgh. These gentlemen are Sir Oliver Riddell, who has been connected with the house for more than half a century; Sir Robert Usher, Bt., the son of Sir John Usher, who was born in 1800, and succeeded his father in the title in 1901; Mr. Frank J. Usher, who contested Midlothian in the Unionist interest against Lord Dalmeny in 1906, and Mr. G. H. Lindsay.

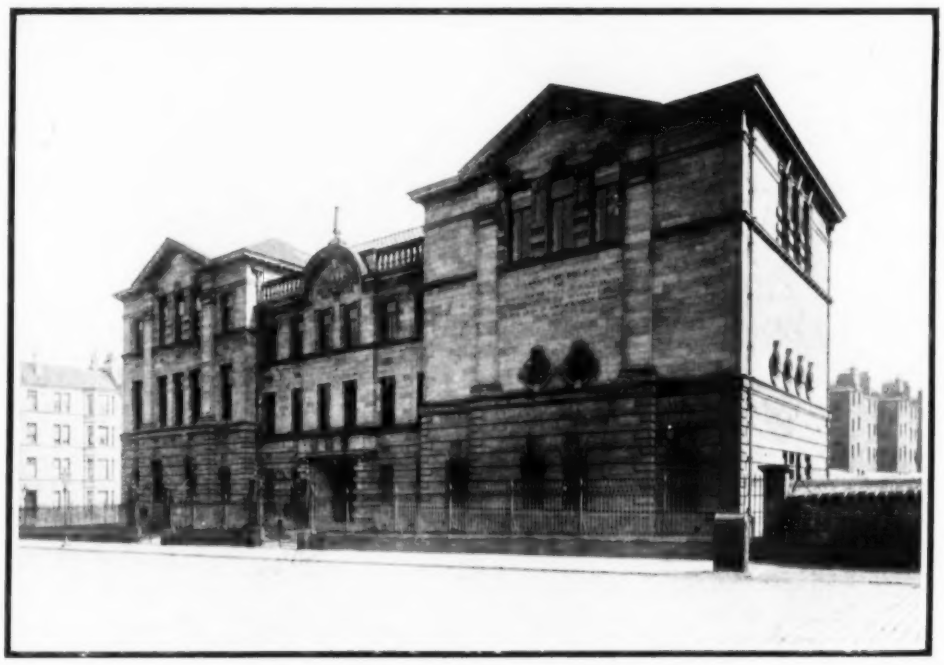
ONE OF THE PRESENT PARTNERS IN THE HOUSE OF USHER: SIR ROBERT USHER, BT., M.F.H.

In considering the remarkable rise of the house of Usher and its still increasing prestige, it is worth recalling the significant fact that up to the middle of the nineteenth century whisky was hardly heard of as a beverage south of the Tweed. So rapidly, however, did the taste spread that in 1890 there were one hundred and twenty-six distilleries in Scotland. Of these, one hundred and thirteen used malt only in the manufacture of their spirit, and that malt was made from barley grown principally at home. Now there are somewhere about two hundred distilleries in Scotland, and, as was the case twenty years ago, nearly all of them use locally grown barley for making their spirit.

Although the belief that whisky has always been the national drink of Scotland is universal, it would appear that its introduction is of comparatively recent origin. Indeed, while alcohol made by fermentation dates back to a very early period of authentic history, alcohol made by fermentation and distillation is of comparatively recent origin. It has not been traced to an earlier writer than an Arabian of the eleventh century.

While no date can be set for the first manufacture of whisky in Scotland, it was not until the middle of the seventeenth century that the sale of it was regulated. Then the Town Council of Glasgow issued regulations for the people who "brew, sell, or tap ale or aqua vitæ," the latter not being brandy, as might be expected from the name, but whisky. As tending also to show the lateness of the introduction of the national Scotch liquor, it may be pointed out that while the first duty on British spirits was levied in England in 1660, it was not until nearly a century and a-half later that it was generally collected in Scotland.

One of the first distillers in the Highlands to take out a Government license was named George Smith, of Glenlivet. This is particularly interesting in view of the fact that, to-day, the whole output of the famous Glenlivet Distillery, which has a world-wide reputation, is controlled by Messrs. Usher. This distillery, it may be added, is the only one in the Glen of the River Livet, which is a tributary of the Spey. In addition to controlling the produce of the Glenlivet Distillery, Messrs. Usher are the proprietors of the Edinburgh Distillery. The excellence of whisky depends upon three factors—good barley, good water, and good peats. There is no better barley in the world than Morayshire barley, to the selection of which, and the supervising of the conditions under which it is harvested, the utmost care is given.



GIVEN TO EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY IN 1902 BY THE LATE SIR JOHN USHER, BT.: THE JOHN USHER INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

The inscription on the building reads as follows: "University of Edinburgh. The John Usher Institute of Public Health. Presented to the University by Sir John Usher, of Norton and Wells, Baronet, May, 1902."

In the old days, when the original licensee of Glenlivet carried on his trade, there were hardly any roads in the Highlands, and the whisky was conveyed to the markets in the southern parts of Scotland in kegs, packed on the backs of ponies, which picked their way over the devious mountain tracks. What a contrast to the conditions which the present controllers of the Glenlivet Distillery enjoy, when the services of the fastest trains and the finest steamers are at their disposal for carrying their produce to the remotest districts of the world!

In order to take advantage of the opportunities which these markets offer, it need hardly be said that the finest organisation is necessary, and it has to be backed up by that wealth which enables the facilities required for the purpose to be controlled. Among such facilities, the question of warehouses for the maturing of whisky naturally looms large. Some of those belonging to the firm are among the largest in the world. At St. Leonards, one of them is one hundred and fifty yards in length, and it probably takes rank as the largest of its kind. Likewise, the stock which the firm holds is a very large one, and is equivalent to about twenty-five million bottles.

ONE OF THE PRESENT PARTNERS IN THE HOUSE OF USHER: SIR A. OLIVER RIDDELL.

Not less marked than the change in the conditions under which Messrs. Usher have risen to their present eminence is the change in the taste of their patrons. In the early days in Scotland, whisky was generally drunk new. To-day, it has to be old and carefully blended. Blending, with the firm, is the result of vast experience, so that it may be said without fear of contradiction that the whisky on the label of which is seen the name of Usher is the best which skill and experience can produce.

The firm's great impetus undoubtedly came in the early 'eighties, when whisky began to supersede brandy as a recognised beverage. Up to that time, indeed, the people in England, at any rate, might be said to have been living in the brandy-and-sodaic period, so universal was the use of that liquor. Gradually, however, for some reason which would probably puzzle the social student to discover, whisky began to come into fashion.

With keen business acumen Messrs. Usher saw their opportunity and took it. In addition to furthering their interests at home, they rapidly developed their export trade, which had already been extending for a quarter of a century. To-day they are represented by leading firms all over the world, and their organisation is so complete that in every important centre in practically every country, the foremost houses are closely identified with Messrs. Usher's interests.

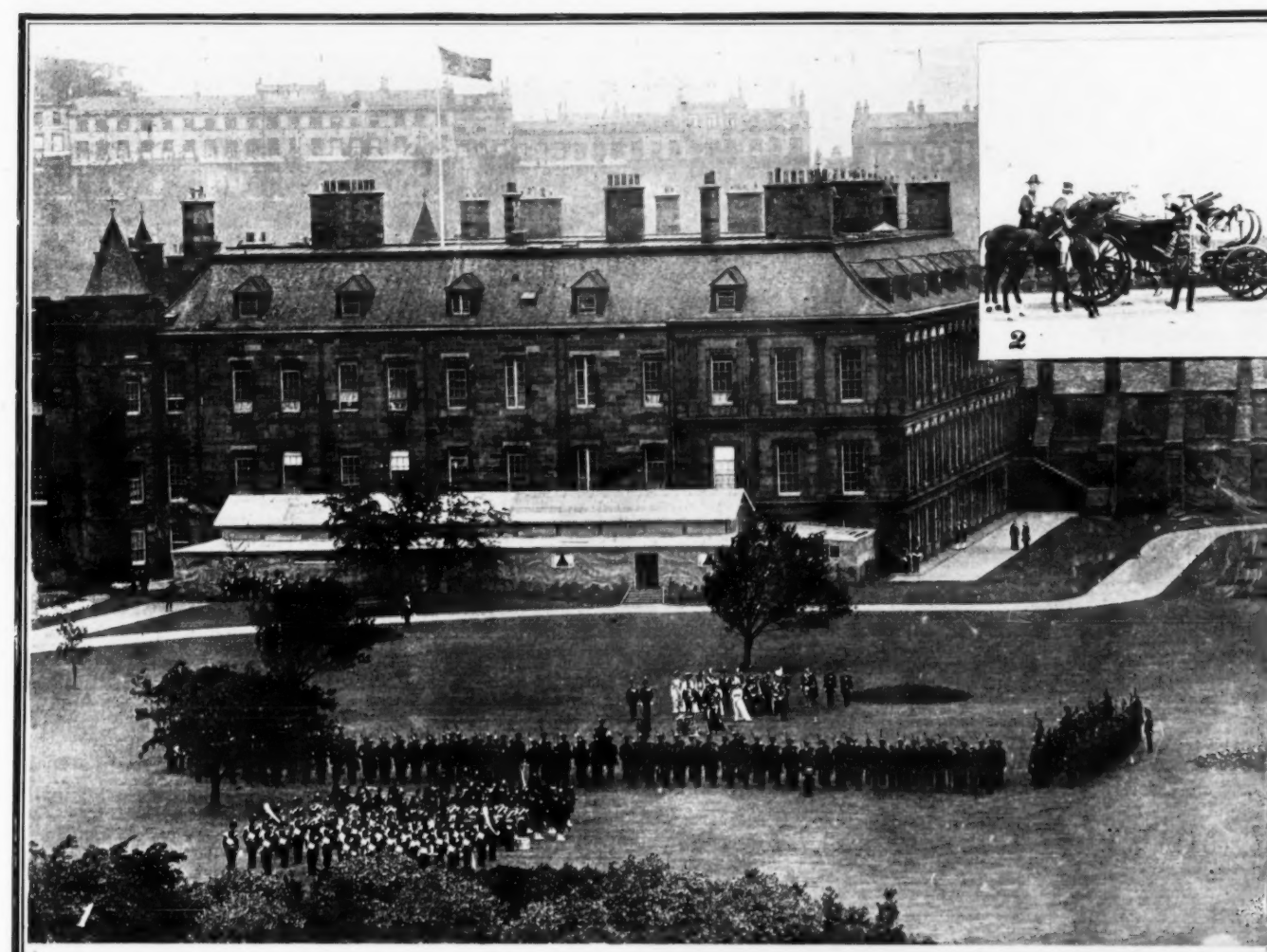
This foreign trade is controlled by the London house, which does business under the name of Messrs. Frank Bailey and Co., at 59, Mark Lane, London, E.C. The present partners are Messrs. Patrick Riddell and D. Landale Wilson. This branch likewise controls the firm's business in all that part of England which lies to the south of Liverpool.

By the dedication of Usher Hall to the services of the city of Edinburgh, the firm which bears that honoured name now definitely takes its place by the side of those which have realised the public call on private wealth. In sinking a large sum for the common good they raise for themselves an enduring reputation and a fame similar to that of the great Roman poet who, realising the nobility of his genius, proudly exclaimed, "I have builded a monument more lasting than bronze."

ONE OF THE LARGEST BUILDINGS FOR THE STORAGE OF WHISKY IN THE WORLD: THE ST. LEONARDS WAREHOUSE OF MESSRS. USHER.

"THE CAPITAL OF THE COUNTRY IN WHICH, EVER SINCE MY

THE KING'S CORONATION



1. THE BODYGUARD WHICH, TRADITION TELLS, FELL AROUND JAMES IV. AT FLODDEN: THE CONSECRATION OF THE NEW COLOURS PRESENTED BY THE KING TO THE ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS, IN HOLYROOD GARDEN.

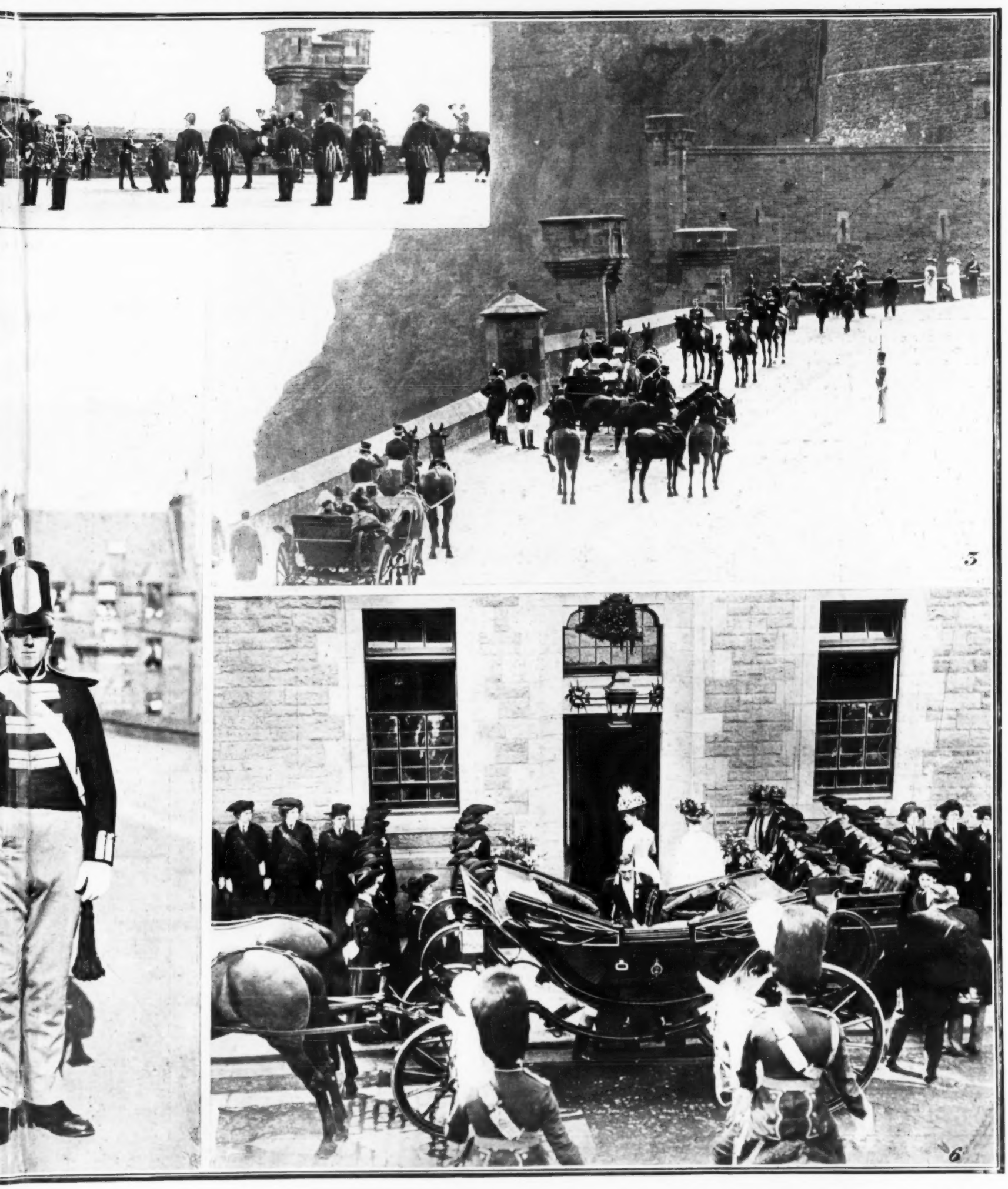
2. "SIR, I WAIT YOUR MAJESTY'S COMMAND TO SUMMON THE CASTLE OF EDINBURGH TO OPEN ITS GATES TO YOUR MAJESTIES": THE MEDIÆVAL FORMALITIES OBSERVED TO ADMIT THE KING INTO EDINBURGH CASTLE.

3. "ADVANCE THE KING ALL'S W THE ROYAL CARRIAGE WAITING ENTER EDINBURGH CASTLE.

On Tuesday morning the King held an inspection of the Royal Company of Archers, the Sovereign's bodyguard in Scotland, on the lawns at Holyrood Palace. This ancient Company, composed of the flower of the Scottish nobility, possesses authentic records which go back more than two centuries, and it is probably of much greater antiquity. Tradition tells that on the field of Flodden, around the body of James IV., were heaped the bodies of his faithful Archers who had died in his defence. The present Captain-General of the Company is the Duke of Buccleuch. The uniform is dark green, relieved with crimson cord, and a cap with an eagle's feather. Each man carries a bow and arrows, and a short sword. The Company formed up in three sides of a square, the drums were piled, and the new colours placed upon them. Our photograph No. 1 shows the Chaplain, the Very Rev. Dr. Norman MacLeod, conducting the service of consecration. Behind him are the Prince of Wales, the King, the Queen, and Princess Mary. When, later in the day, the King and Queen visited Edinburgh Castle, picturesque mediæval formalities were observed. As the royal carriage drove

PHOTOGRAPHS BY

Y CHILDHOOD, I HAVE ENJOYED MANY HAPPY EXPERIENCES": ION VISIT TO EDINBURGH.



LL'S WELL!" FAITING TO TLE.

4. ROYAL INTEREST IN SCOTTISH ART: THE KING AND QUEEN LEAVING AFTER A VISIT TO THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

5. REMINISCENT OF THE PENINSULAR WAR PERIOD: A CORPORAL OF THE ROYAL SCOTS IN THE UNIFORM OF 1809, ON THE ESPLANADE AT EDINBURGH CASTLE.

6. THE QUEEN'S SEPARATE VISIT OF INSPECTION: HER MAJESTY ENTERING THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, THROUGH A DETACHMENT OF THE WOMEN OF SCOTLAND FIRST AID CORPS.

up, Lyon King of Arms saluted and said: "Sir, I wait your Majesty's commands to summon the Castle of Edinburgh to open its gates to your Majesties.' The King having given the command, Lyon called: "Officers of Arms, right turn, quick march." They marched to the drawbridge, and a fanfare of trumpets summoned the wardens. Then came the challenge from the gate, "Halt, who goes there?" The word of parole, "Thistle," having been given by March Pursuivant, Lyon cried, "By command of King George, I summon the Castle of Edinburgh to open its Gates to the King." Then the sentry shouted, "Guard turn out. Advance the King. All's well!" On the esplanade, outside the Castle, where this ceremony took place, was stationed a corporal of the Royal Scots wearing the picturesque uniform of a hundred years ago, consisting of blue trousers, a red tunic with crossed white bands, and a shako with a white pompon in front. During Tuesday the Queen visited the Hospital for Women and Children in Whitehouse Loan, where she opened the new wing; and in the afternoon their Majesties visited the Royal Scottish Academy, being received by Sir James Guthri..

y LUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

THE FIRST CHAPEL FOR THE KNIGHTS OF THE THISTLE: THE NEW BUILDING.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY F. C. INGLIS.

1. THE EXTERIOR OF THE NEW CHAPEL FOR THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

3. THE INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL: THE EAST END, WITH THE CHAIR WHEREIN THE NEW KNIGHTS WILL BE INVESTED.

2. THE EASTERN APSIDAL END OF THE NEW CHAPEL, SHOWING THE FIGURE OF THE PATRON SAINT OF SCOTLAND, ST. ANDREW.

4. THE WEST END OF THE CHAPEL: THE KING'S DOUBLE STALL AND THE STALLS OF THE KNIGHTS.

The first evidence of the actual existence of the Order of the Thistle is its "revival" by James II. of England and VII. of Scotland. His deposition temporarily deprived the Order of any importance, but Queen Anne revived its dignity. Until now the Knights of the Thistle had no chapel wherein to hang their banners, but by the generosity of Lord Leven and Melville and his two brothers, who devoted £40,000 to this purpose, the present Chapel, which his Majesty arranged to open on Wednesday, was built. The chapel is attached to the cathedral of St. Giles at Edinburgh, and, though small, has been beautifully carried out. The Order consists of the King, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and eighteen Knights, including the two last to be invested, the Earl of Mar and Kellie and Lord Reay, who entered the Order on Wednesday. The stalls are under richly carved canopies, above which can be seen the "achievements" of the Knights—namely, the sword and the helmet, the crest and the mantling.

MESSRS. WILLIAM ANDERSON AND SONS.

THE military spirit which was so strongly emphasised during the Coronation festivities in London was not less conspicuous during the ceremonials attendant upon his Majesty's visit to Edinburgh. Uniforms flourished everywhere. Naturally, all the famous regiments were represented, but, in accordance with the fitness of things, Scottish uniforms predominated. Here were men of the famous Black Watch, there the scarcely less celebrated Seaforth and Gordon Highlanders. Side by side with the tartan of the Argyll and Sutherland and Cameron Highlanders was the picturesque uniform of the "Royal Company of Archers, the King's Bodyguard for Scotland," to give "this interesting survival of other days" its full title.

Many of the uniforms of these and of other notable regiments were made by Messrs. William Anderson and Sons, who have a great vogue as military tailors. Their fame is not confined to Scotland, but extends to the farthest quarters of the globe.

The spirit of militarism pervading the whole of Messrs. Anderson's establishment has been the growth of more than forty years, and the present partners, Messrs. William Kinloch Anderson and William Hislop Anderson, may well be proud of their position. Inheriting a fine reputation, they have increased it by the finest business qualities, coupled with courtesy and fair dealing, and by giving their personal attention to every detail.

The founder of the firm was the late Mr. William Anderson, who began the business in 1868, at 15, George Street. He was joined, soon afterwards, by his two sons, Mr. William J. Kinloch Anderson (in his time a Bailie of the City of Edinburgh) and Mr. Andrew Hislop Anderson, who, like their father, are now dead. It was about twenty years ago that the existing partners entered the firm, when it removed to its present large, well-lighted, and handsomely appointed quarters at 14, George Street.

AN ESTABLISHMENT PERVADED BY THE SPIRIT OF MILITARISM: THE EDINBURGH PREMISES OF MESSRS. WILLIAM ANDERSON AND SONS, THE FAMOUS MILITARY TAILORS.

As mentioned in our article on the subject, Messrs. William Anderson and Sons, of Edinburgh, have a world-wide reputation as military tailors: in fact, "the spirit of militarism pervades the whole of their establishment." They also supply Court dress, Diplomatic uniforms, and, in short, every uniform which is worn in the British Isles and in the British Dominions beyond the Seas.

Military outfitting is, of course, the mainstay of the business, but it has also a fine reputation for civil tailoring, with breeches and hunting garments as specialities.

Uniforms had a particular attraction for the firm from the outset. In fact, some of their first orders were for this class of goods, many of them being for Volunteer regiments. At that time, privates as well as officers provided their uniforms at their own expense.

The military department of the firm probably received its greatest impetus, in recent years, during the latter part of 1899 and the years 1900 and 1901—the period of the South African War, when very large numbers of outfits were made for all arms of the service.

The firm naturally supplies all the Highland and other Scottish regiments, the production of the Feather Bonnets worn by the latter being one of its special features. It likewise stocks the tartans for all regiments which wear them, as well as the elaborate ornaments like dirks, skean dhus, brooches, etc., which go to finish off the civil as well as the military dress.

Besides the uniforms for regiments such as the English Infantry of the Line, the Royal Engineers, and the Royal Artillery, the firm has specially laid itself out to serve the Territorial Battalions and other regiments, as the Royal Army Medical Corps, the Army Service Corps, etc., in addition to providing the uniforms of Indian and Colonial regiments. Messrs. Anderson also supply Court dress, Diplomatic uniforms, and, in short, every uniform worn in the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

Some five years ago, a branch was opened at 166, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, and it is a great success. Now the firm is breaking fresh ground in Canada, where there is a great demand from the many Militia regiments which have adopted the uniform of Scottish regiments wearing the kilt. Its large clientèle includes men in Africa, India, the Far East, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States. In fact, the name of William Anderson and Sons is known in military circles wherever the English language is spoken.

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This is the Home that Fry built.

This is the maid with the merry laugh who lives in the Home that Fry built.

This is the boy with the ruddy cheeks who romps with the maid with the merry laugh who lives in the Home that Fry built.

These are the parents, healthy and strong, who use the Cocoa of great renown, that feeds the maid with the merry laugh and also the boy with the ruddy cheeks who live in the Home that Fry built.

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LONDON: 28 CORNHILL, E.C., & 5 WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

The Investiture of the Prince of Wales with Mantle, Sword, C

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE PHOTOCROM COMPANY: THE INITIAL AND BORDER F

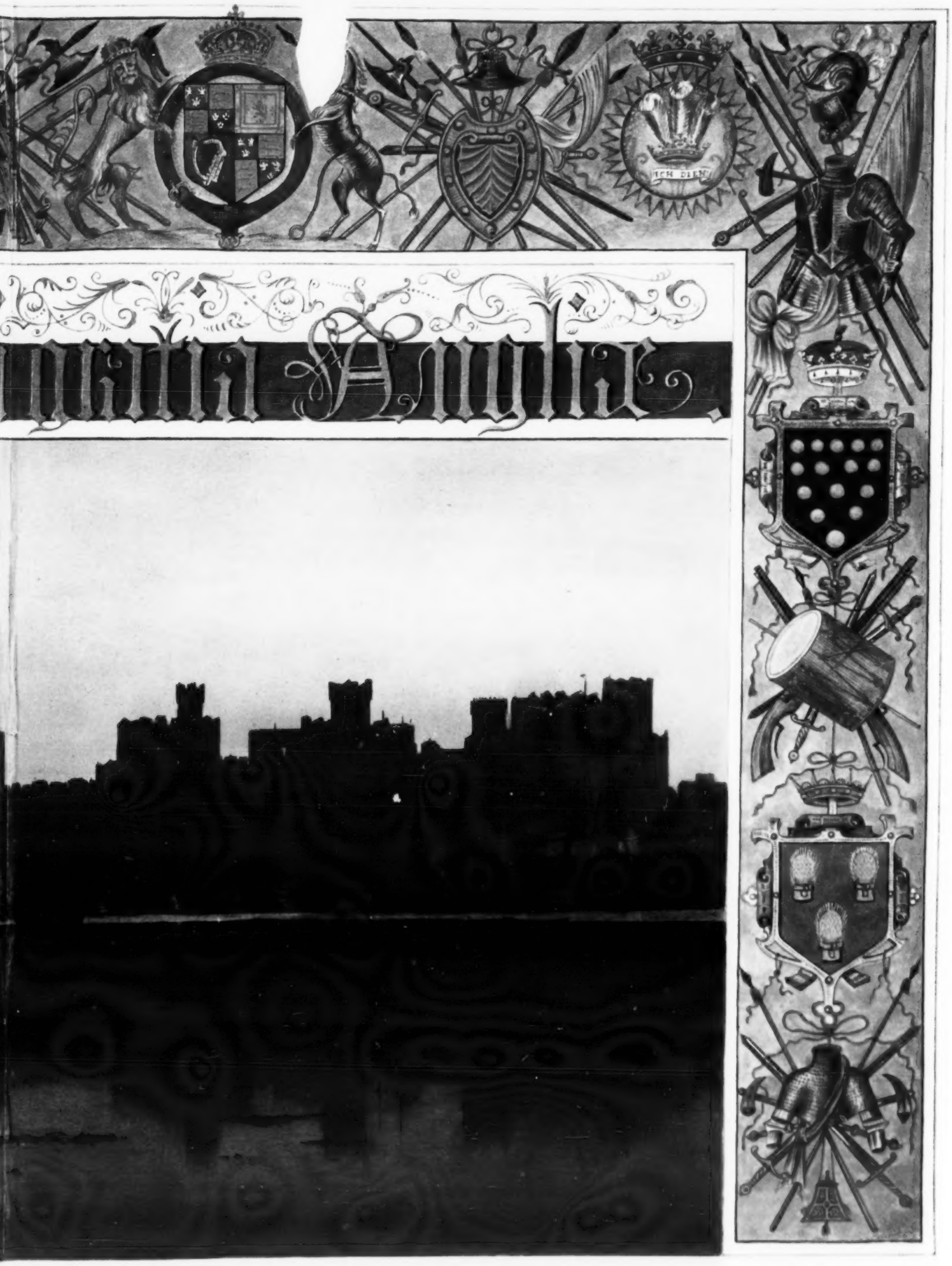
WHERE, TRADITION TELLS US, THE FIRST ENGLISH PRINCE OF WALES WAS BORN, AND WHERE THE NINETEENTH HAS BEEN INVE

SON OF JAMES I., AT HIS INVESTITURE AS PRINCE OF WALES—PROBAB

The order of ceremonial set out that the Prince of Wales should be invested in Carnarvon Castle on July 13 with Mantle, Sword, Chaplet, Ring, and Golden Rod, and handed the letters patent. Carnarvon Castle is traditionally the birthplace of Edward II., the first English Prince of Wales. When arranging the ceremony of last week those concerned consulted the records of the Investitures of Henry V., Henry, son of James I., and Charles, son of James I. The Border of our photograph of the scene of the Investiture of King George's eldest son shows the miniature of

, Chaplet, Ring, and Golden Rod: The Scene of the Ceremony.

FAITHFULLY COPIED FROM THE MANUSCRIPT AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



INVESTED: CARNARVON CASTLE; WITH THE INITIAL AND OTHER ILLUMINATIONS OF THE LETTERS PATENT HANDED TO HENRY, BABLY THE ONLY EXISTING ILLUSTRATION OF SUCH AN INVESTITURE.

King James I. handing the patent of creation to his son Henry, in 1610, and other illuminations from the letters patent of that Prince of Wales, which are at the British Museum Additional MS. 36,932. The Arms are those of the King, the Prince, the Principality of Wales, the Duchy of Cornwall, and the Earldom of Chester. It is probable that the miniature here reproduced is the only illustration of an Investiture of an English Prince of Wales that is at present in existence.